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ate the complete organism. A few pages are given to the philosophical flights of the *Palingénésie*, which the author regards as a sort of defensive reaction on Bonnet's part, due to his need of reconciling the cruelty of nature and the all-goodness of the Creator; and the memoir ends with a lucid summary.

Bonnet—who, it may be noted, employs the terms *experimental psychology*, *psychophysical*, and *psychometer* a century before Fechner appears upon the scene—was essentially an observer, anti-anthropomorphic and anti-teleological, faithfully concerned with facts. His system, so far as he is systematic, is a psychophysical parallelism couched in the traditional terms of dualistic interactionism. He would willingly have dispensed with the notion of mind, and have spoken solely of phenomena of irritability; but mind proved to be indispensable, and accordingly plays its part in his exposition. Nevertheless, Bonnet never seeks to explain by reference to end. "One may say that, in his view, mind reigns, but does not govern. It signs the decrees which the body submits to it in the form of needs, so as to validate them and make them mandatory; but that is all; it never intervenes as a foreign power in the determinations of the body." Bonnet thus has nothing in common with neo-vitalism.

Historically, Bonnet is one of the first students of animal psychology who added experiment to simple observation. His influence upon his contemporaries was large; he inspired much of the work of François and Pierre Huber. His scientific attitude and his positive achievement make his work worthy of study at the present day.

A two-color crayon portrait of Bonnet (perhaps by Michel Liotard), with his signature of 1777, forms the frontispiece of the memoir. Professor Claparède is to be congratulated upon this interesting and useful contribution to the commemorative publications of his university.

The Theory and Practice of Technical Writing. By S. C. EARLE. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1911. pp. vii., 301. Price \$1.25 net.

This little book is intended for engineers; but its usefulness will extend beyond the engineering school. Advanced students in all the sciences are called upon to prepare 'short reports' and 'short and longer treatises,' to express themselves in description, narrative, and the writing of directions, and to submit manuscript to the printer. Professor Earle discusses his subject, both from the theoretical and from the practical side, with admirable clearness and brevity; pt. i., a study of the principles of logical structure, and pt. ii., on the practical application of these principles, occupy respectively just under and just over a hundred pages. An Introduction, of 16 pp., deals with the nature of technical writing, methods of study, and opportunities of training; and a Conclusion, of 10 pp., with methods of writing. A sixty-page appendix furnishes illustrative examples. The work may be heartily recommended.

E. B. T.

Life's Basis and Life's Ideal: the Fundamentals of a New Philosophy of Life. By RUDOLPH EUCKEN. Translated by A. G. WIDGERY. London, A. & C. Black; New York, The Macmillan Co., 1911. pp. xxii., 377. Price \$2.50 net.

Present Philosophical Tendencies. A Critical Survey of Naturalism, Idealism, Pragmatism and Realism, with a Synopsis of the Philosophy of William James. By R. B. PERRY. New York and London, Longmans Green & Co., 1912. pp. xv., 383. Price \$2.60 net.

William James and Other Essays on the Philosophy of Life. By J. ROYCE. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1911. pp. xi., 301.

Three Philosophical Poets: Lucretius, Dante and Goethe. By G. SANTAYANA. Cambridge, Harvard University, 1910. pp. viii., 215.

Professor Eucken of Jena, who was awarded a Nobel prize for literature in 1908, is one of the best known of contemporary German philosophers. He is to be classed with men like Kuno Fischer and Paulsen rather than with the systematists in philosophy, and while he writes from ripe experience and full knowledge, his work is most valuable, perhaps, as the expression of a noble and many-sided personality. The present volume—a translation of *Die Grundlinien einer neuen Lebensanschauung*, published in 1907—sets forth the author's theory of Activism, which maintains that "the basis of true life must continually be won anew;" "only through ceaseless activity can life remain at the height to which it has attained." The book, although not technical, is by no means easy reading, and the translation is unnecessarily heavy. For the assistance of non-philosophical readers the translator has prefixed a useful Introductory Note, which gives the main outlines of Professor Eucken's position, and relates it to current modes of philosophising. Such readers may also be recommended to approach Eucken by way of Boyce Gibson's little work, "Rudolph Eucken's Philosophy of Life."

Professor Perry's volume contains a critical discussion, based in part upon articles already published, of the present philosophical tendencies which may be grouped under the headings of Naturalism, Idealism, and Realism. From this he passes to a constructive exposition of his own realistic doctrine: theory of mind, theory of knowledge, philosophy of life. The most interesting chapter, to the psychologist, is that entitled A Realistic Theory of Mind, where he may discover how psychological methods appear when viewed through the prism of a realistic philosophy. An introduction treats of the relation between philosophical theory and established belief, and of scientific and religious motives in philosophy; and an appendix reprints an essay on The Philosophy of William James.

Professor Royce's new book consists of five essays: William James and the Philosophy of Life, Loyalty and Insight, What is Vital in Christianity, The Problem of Truth in the Light of Recent Discussion, and Immortality. Its most important sections are, perhaps, those which discuss the theory of truth (Essay IV., pp. 233 ff.). The remaining essays break no new ground, though they are welcome as throwing light upon various points of Royce's system.

Professor Santayana's studies, based on lectures delivered at Harvard and Columbia Universities and at the University of Wisconsin, are interpretative rather than critical; that of Lucretius is, in the opinion of the present writer, the most successful of the three. Limitations of space, and the definite scope of the JOURNAL, must be the reviewer's apology for this casual and belated reference to a charming book.

Increasing Human Efficiency in Business: a Contribution to the Psychology of Business. By W. D. SCOTT. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1911. pp. v., 339. Price \$1.25 net.